

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
30 January 2003 (30.01.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/008415 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: C07D 487/04,
A01N 43/90 // (C07D 487/04, 249:00, 239:00)

4, 67258 Hessheim (DE). AMMERMANN, Eberhard [DE/DE]; Von-Gagern-Strasse 2, 64646 Heppenheim (DE). STRATHMANN, Siegfried [DE/DE]; Donnersbergstrasse 9, 67117 Limburgerhof (DE). LORENZ, Gisela [DE/DE]; Erlenweg 13, 67434 Hambach (DE). STIERL, Reinhard [DE/DE]; Ginsterstrasse 17, 67112 Mutterstadt (DE).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP02/07575

(74) Common Representative: BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT; 67056 Ludwigshafen (DE).

(22) International Filing Date: 8 July 2002 (08.07.2002)

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
01117404.2 18 July 2001 (18.07.2001) EP

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT [DE/DE]; 67056 Ludwigshafen (DE).

Published:

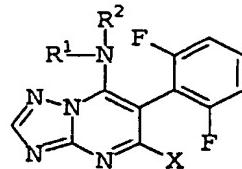
— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): TORMO I BLASCO, Jordi [ES/DE]; Mühlweg 47, 67117 Limburgerhof (DE). SAUTER, Hubert [DE/DE]; Neckarpromenade 20, 68167 Mannheim (DE). MÜLLER, Bernd [DE/DE]; Jean-Ganss-Strasse 21, 67227 Frankenthal (DE). GEWEHR, Markus [DE/DE]; Goethestrasse 21, 56288 Kastellaun (DE). GRAMMENOS, Wassilios [GR/DE]; Samuel-Hahnemann-Weg 9, 67071 Ludwigshafen (DE). GROTE, Thomas [DE/DE]; Im Hoehnhausen 18, 67157 Wachenheim (DE). GYSER, Andreas [DE/DE]; B 4,4, us159 Mannheim (DE). RHEINHEIMER, Joachim [DE/DE]; Merziger Strasse 24, 67063 Ludwigshafen (DE). ROSE, Ingo [DE/DE]; C 2, 19, 68159 Mannheim (DE). SCHÄFER, Peter [DE/DE]; Römerstrasse 1, 67308 Ottersheim (DE). SCHIEWECK, Frank [DE/DE]; Lindenweg

WO 03/008415 A1

(54) Title: 6-(2,6-DIFLUOROPHENYL)-TRIAZOLOPYRIMIDINES AS FUNGICIDES



(I)

(57) Abstract: 6-(2,6-Difluoro-phenyl)-triazoloypyrimidines of formula (I), in which R¹ and R² independently denote hydrogen or Alkyl, Alkyl, Alkenyl, Alkynyl, or alkadienyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl, naphthyl, or 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, containing one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulphur or oxygen atom. Or 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl, containing one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulphur or oxygen atom where R¹ and R² radicals may be unsubstituted or substituted as defined in the description, or R¹ and R² together with the interjacent nitrogen atom represent a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring, containing one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulphur or oxygen atom, which may be substituted; X is halogen, cyano, alkoxy, haloalkoxy or alkenyloxy; Processes for their preparation, compositions containing them and to their use for combating phytopathogenic fungi.

atoms and one sulphur or oxygen atom, which may be substituted; X is halogen, cyano, alkoxy, haloalkoxy or alkenyloxy; Processes for their preparation, compositions containing them and to their use for combating phytopathogenic fungi.

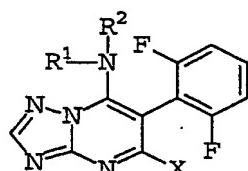
6-(2,6-DIFLUOROPHENYL) TRIAZOLOPYRIMIDINES AS FUNGICIDES

Description

5

The invention relates to 6-(2,6-difluoro-phenyl)-triazolopyrimidines of formula I

10



I

in which

15

R¹ and R² independently denote hydrogen or

- C₁-C₁₀-alkyl, C₂-C₁₀-alkenyl, C₂-C₁₀-alkynyl, or C₄-C₁₀-alkadienyl, C₃-C₁₀-cycloalkyl, phenyl, naphthyl, or
- 20 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, containing one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom, or
- 25 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl, containing one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom, or

where R¹ and R² radicals may be unsubstituted or may carry one to three groups R^a,

30

R^a is cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-alkylthio, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, di-C₁-C₆-alkylamino, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyloxy, C₂-C₆-alkynyl, C₃-C₆-alkynyloxy and C₁-C₄-alkylenedioxy; or

35

R¹ and R² together with the interjacent nitrogen atom represent a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring, containing one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom, which may be substituted by one to three R^a radicals;

40

X is halogen, cyano, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy or C₃-C₈-alkenyloxy.

45 Moreover, the invention relates to processes for their preparation, compositions containing them and to their use for combating phytopathogenic fungi.

2

6-Phenyl-7-amino-triazolopyrimidines are generally known from US 4,567,262 and US 5,593,996.

Triazolopyrimidines with a trifluorophenyl group in 6-position
5 are disclosed in WO-A 98/46607 and EP-A 945 453.

From WO-A 98/46608 some 6-(2,6-difluoro-phenyl)-triazolopyrimidines are known, which are substituted in the 7-position by fluorinated alkylamines.

10 The compounds disclosed in the documents discussed above are said to be active against various phytopathogenic fungi.

It is an object of the present invention to provide compounds having improved fungicidal activity.

We have found that this object is achieved by the compounds defined at the outset. Furthermore, we have found processes for their preparation, compositions comprising them and methods for controlling phytopathogenic fungi using the compounds I.

The compounds of the formula I differ from the compounds known from WO-A 98/46608 in the combination of the 2,6-difluoro-phenyl group with an halogen free amino group in the 7-position of the triazolopyrimidine system.

The present invention further provides a process for the preparation of compounds of formula I as defined above which comprises treating a 5,7-dihalo compound of formula II in which X is halo-
30 gen with an amine of formula III.



The reaction between the 5,7-dihalo compound II and the amine of formula III can be carried out under conditions known from WO-A 98/46608.

40 Compounds of formula II are known from EP-A 550 113; they can be prepared by known methods [cf. EP-A 550 113 or EP-A 770 615].

The reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of a solvent. Suitable solvents include ethers, such as dioxane, diethyl ether and, especially, tetrahydrofuran, halogenated hydrocarbons

3

such as dichloromethane and aromatic hydrocarbons, for example toluene.

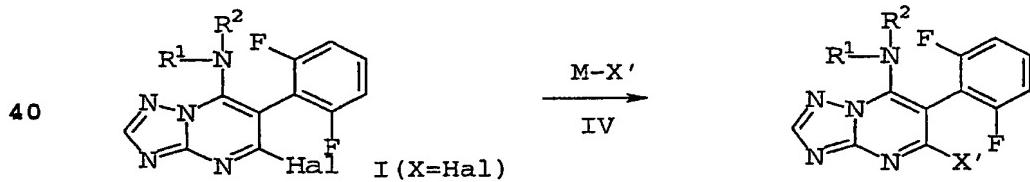
The reaction is suitably carried out at a temperature in the 5 range from 0°C to 70°C, the preferred reaction temperature being from 10°C to 35°C.

It is also preferred that the reaction is carried out in the presence of a base. Suitable bases include tertiary amines, such as 10 triethylamine, and inorganic bases, such as potassium carbonate or sodium carbonate. Alternatively, an excess of the compound of formula III may serve as a base.

The reaction mixtures are worked up in a customary manner, for 15 example by mixing with water, phase separation and, if required, chromatographic purification of the crude products. Some of the end products are obtained in the form of colorless or slightly brownish, viscous oils, which are purified or freed from volatile components under reduced pressure and at moderately elevated temperatures. If the end products are obtained as solids, purification can also be carried out by recrystallization or digestion.

Compounds of formula II are known in the art and can be obtained 20 by synthesis routes disclosed in EP-A 550 113, EP-A 770 615 and 25 WO-A 98/46608.

Compounds of formula I in which X denotes cyano, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy or C₃-C₈-alkenyloxy can be prepared by reacting compounds I in which X is halogen, preferably chloro, with com- 30 pounds of formula IV, which are, dependent from the value of X' to be introduced to yield formula I compounds, an anorganic cyano salt, an alkoxylate, haloalkoxylate or an alkenyloxylate, respec- tively, preferably in the presence of a solvent. The cation M in formula IV has minor influence; for practical and economical 35 reasons usually ammonium-, tetraalkylammonium- or alkali metal- and earth metal salts are preferred.



The reaction is suitably carried out at a temperature in the range from 0 to 120°C, the preferred reaction temperature being 45 from 10 to 40°C [cf. J. Heterocycl. Chem., Vol. 12, p. 861-863 (1975)].

Suitable solvents include ethers, such as dioxane, diethyl ether and, especially, tetrahydrofuran, halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane and aromatic hydrocarbons, for example toluene.

5

If individual compounds I are not obtainable by the routes described above, they can be prepared by derivatization of other compounds I.

10 In the symbol definitions given in the formulae above, collective terms were used which generally represent the following substituents:

- halogen: fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine;

15

- C₁-C₁₀-alkyl: saturated, straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon radicals having 1 to 10, especially 1 to 6 carbon atoms, for example C₁-C₄-alkyl as mentioned above or pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, 2,2-di-methylpropyl, 1-ethylpropyl,

20 hexyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 4-methylpentyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1-ethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, 21 1,1,2-trimethylpropyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, 1-ethyl-1-methyl- 25 propyl and 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl;

- C₂-C₁₀-alkenyl: unsaturated, straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon radicals having 2 to 10, especially 2 to 6 carbon atoms and a double bond in any position, for example ethenyl,

30 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, 1-methylethenyl, 1-butenyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 1-methyl-1-propenyl, 2-methyl-1-propenyl, 1-methyl-2-propenyl and 2-methyl-2-propenyl;

C₂-C₁₀-alkynyl: straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon radicals having 2 to 10, especially 2 to 4 carbon atoms and a triple bond in any position, for example ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl, 1-butynyl, 2-butynyl, 3-butynyl and 1-methyl-2-propynyl;

haloalkyl moieties of C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy: straight-chain or branched 40 alkyl groups having 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms (as mentioned above), where the hydrogen atoms in these groups may be partially or fully replaced by halogen atoms as mentioned above, for example C₁-C₂-haloalkoxy, such as chloromethoxy, bromomethoxy, dichloromethoxy, trichloromethoxy, fluoromethoxy, difluoro- 45 methoxy, trifluoromethoxy, chlorofluoromethoxy, dichlorofluoromethoxy, chlorodifluoromethoxy, 1-chloroethoxy, 1-bromoethoxy, 1-fluoroethoxy, 2-fluoroethoxy, 2,2-difluoroethoxy, 2,2,2-tri-

5

fluoroethoxy, 2-chloro-2-fluoroethoxy, 2-chloro-2,2-difluoroethoxy, 2,2-dichloro-2-fluoroethoxy, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxy and pentafluoroethoxy;

5 C₃-C₁₀-cycloalkyl: mono- or bicyclic cycloalkyl groups having 3 to 10 carbon atoms; monocyclic groups preferably have 3 to 8, especially 3 to 6 ring members, bicyclic groups preferably have 8 to 10 ring members.

10 A 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl group, containing one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom, preferably one oxygen atom.

15 5-membered heteroaryl, containing one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom:

5-membered heteroaryl groups which, in addition to carbon atoms, may contain one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom as ring members, for example 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrrolyl,

20 3-isoxazolyl, 4-isoxazolyl, 5-isoxazolyl, 3-isothiazolyl, 4-isothiazolyl, 5-isothiazolyl, 3-pyrazolyl, 4-pyrazolyl, 5-pyrazolyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 5-thiazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl, 1,2,4-thiadiazol-3-yl, 25 1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-3-yl, 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl, 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl and 1,3,4-triazol-2-yl;

6-membered heteroaryl, containing one to four nitrogen atoms:

6-membered heteroaryl groups which, in addition to carbon atoms, 30 may contain one to three or one to four nitrogen atoms as ring members, for example 2-pyridinyl, 3-pyridinyl, 4-pyridinyl, 3-pyridazinyl, 4-pyridazinyl, 2-pyrimidinyl, 4-pyrimidinyl, 5-pyrimidinyl, 2-pyrazinyl, 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl and 1,2,4-triazin-3-yl.

35 With respect to their intended use, preference is given to triazolopyrimidines of the formula I having the following substituents, where the preference is valid in each case on its own or in combination:

40 A preferred cycloalkyl moiety is cyclopentyl being optionally substituted by one or more nitro, cyano, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy groups.

A preferred heteroaryl moiety is pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazolyl or 45 thienyl.

Preference is given to compounds of formula I in which any alkyl part of the groups R¹ or R², which may be straight chained or branched, contains 1 to 9 carbon atoms, more preferably 2 to 6 carbon atoms, any alkenyl or alkynyl part of the substituents R¹ or R² contains 2 to 9 carbon atoms, more preferably 3 to 6 carbon atoms, any cycloalkyl part of the substituents R¹ or R² contains from 3 to 10 carbon atoms, preferably from 3 to 8 carbon atoms, more preferably from 3 to 6 carbon atoms, and any bicycloalkyl part of the substituents R¹ or R² contains from 7 to 9 carbon atoms. Any alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl group may be linear or branched.

Compounds of formula I are preferred in which R¹ is not hydrogen.

Moreover, compounds of formula I are preferred in which R¹ represents a straight-chained or branched C₁-C₁₀-alkyl, in particular a branched C₃-C₁₀-alkyl group, a C₃-C₈-cycloalkyl, a C₅-C₉-bicycloalkyl, a C₃-C₈-cycloalkyl-C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₁₀-alkoxy-C₁-C₆-alkyl, or a phenyl group being optionally substituted by one to three C₁-C₁₀-alkyl or C₁-C₁₀-alkoxy groups.

Particular preference is given to compounds I in which R² represents a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₁₀-alkyl group, in particular a hydrogen atom.

Moreover, particular preference is given to compounds I in which R² is methyl or ethyl.

If R¹ denotes an optionally substituted C₃-C₈-cycloalkyl group, preferably a cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl group, R² preferably represents a hydrogen atom or C₁-C₆-alkyl group.

Moreover, particular preference is given to compounds I in which R¹ and R² together with the interjacent nitrogen atom form an optionally substituted heterocyclic ring, preferably an optionally substituted C₃-C₇-heterocyclic ring, in particular a pyrrolidine, piperidine, tetrahydropyridine, in particular 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-pyridine or azepane ring which is optionally substituted by one or more C₁-C₁₀-alkyl groups.

Besides, particular preference is given to compounds I in which X is chloro or bromo, especially chloro.

Moreover, preference is given to compounds I in which X is cyano or methoxy.

Furthermore, particular preference is given to compounds I in which X is ethoxy, n-propoxy, iso-propoxy, allyloxy, or 3-methylallyloxy.

- 5 Included in the scope of the present invention are (R) and (S) isomers of compounds of general formula I having a chiral center and the racemates thereof, and salts, N-oxides and acid addition compounds.
- 10 With respect to their use, particular preference is given to the compounds I compiled in the tables below. The groups mentioned in the tables for a substituent are furthermore for their part, independently of the combination in which they are mentioned, a particularly preferred embodiment of the respective substituents.

15

Table 1

Compounds of the formula I, in which X is chloro and R¹ and R² correspond to one row in Table A

20 Table 2

Compounds of the formula I, in which X is bromo and R¹ and R² correspond to one row in Table A

Table 3

25 Compounds of the formula I, in which X is cyano and R¹ and R² correspond to one row in Table A

Table 4

Compounds of the formula I, in which X is methoxy and R¹ and R²

30 correspond to one row in Table A

Table 5

Compounds of the formula I, in which X is ethoxy and R¹ and R² correspond to one row in Table A

35

Table 6

Compounds of the formula I, in which X is n-propoxy and R¹ and R² correspond to one row in Table A

40 Table 7

Compounds of the formula I, in which X is iso-propoxy and R¹ and R² correspond to one row in Table A

Table 8

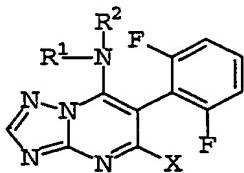
45 Compounds of the formula I, in which X is allyloxy and R¹ and R² correspond to one row in Table A

Table 9

Compounds of the formula I, in which X is 3-methylallyloxy and R¹ and R² correspond to one row in Table A

5 Table A

10



I

No.	R ¹	R ²
A-1	H	H
A-2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H
A-3	CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃
A-4	CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-5	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H
A-6	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃
A-7	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-8	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃
A-9	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H
A-10	CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃
A-11	CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-12	(±) CH(CH ₃) -CH ₂ CH ₃	H
A-13	(±) CH(CH ₃) -CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃
A-14	(±) CH(CH ₃) -CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-15	(S) CH(CH ₃) -CH ₂ CH ₃	H
A-16	(S) CH(CH ₃) -CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃
A-17	(S) CH(CH ₃) -CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-18	(R) CH(CH ₃) -CH ₂ CH ₃	H
A-19	(R) CH(CH ₃) -CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃
A-20	(R) CH(CH ₃) -CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-21	(±) CH(CH ₃) -CH(CH ₃) ₂	H
A-22	(±) CH(CH ₃) -CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃
A-23	(±) CH(CH ₃) -CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-24	(S) CH(CH ₃) -CH(CH ₃) ₂	H
A-25	(S) CH(CH ₃) -CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃
A-26	(S) CH(CH ₃) -CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-27	(R) CH(CH ₃) -CH(CH ₃) ₂	H
A-28	(R) CH(CH ₃) -CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃
A-29	(R) CH(CH ₃) -CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ CH ₃

No.	R ¹	R ²
A-30	(±) CH(CH ₃) -C(CH ₃) ₃	H
A-31	(±) CH(CH ₃) -C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₃
5 A-32	(±) CH(CH ₃) -C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-33	(S) CH(CH ₃) -C(CH ₃) ₃	H
A-34	(S) CH(CH ₃) -C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₃
A-35	(S) CH(CH ₃) -C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
10 A-36	(R) CH(CH ₃) -C(CH ₃) ₃	H
A-37	(R) CH(CH ₃) -C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₃
A-38	(R) CH(CH ₃) -C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-39	CH ₂ C(CH ₃) =CH ₂	H
15 A-40	CH ₂ C(CH ₃) =CH ₂	CH ₃
A-41	CH ₂ C(CH ₃) =CH ₂	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-42	cyclopentyl	H
A-43	cyclopentyl	CH ₃
A-44	cyclopentyl	CH ₂ CH ₃
20 A-45	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -	

The compounds I are suitable as fungicides. They have outstanding activity against a broad spectrum of phytopathogenic fungi, in particular from the classes of the *Ascomycetes*, *Deuteromycetes*, *25 Phycomycetes* and *Basidiomycetes*. Some of them act systemically, and they can be employed in crop protection as foliar- and soil-acting fungicides.

They are especially important for controlling a large number of *fungi* on a variety of crop plants such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, maize, grass, bananas, cotton, soya, coffee, sugar cane, grapevines, fruit species, ornamentals and vegetables such as cucumbers, beans, tomatoes, potatoes and cucurbits, and on the seeds of these plants.

- 35 Specifically, they are suitable for controlling the following plant diseases:
- *Alternaria* species, *Podosphaera* species, *Sclerotinia* species, *Physalospora* canker on vegetables and fruit,
 - 40 • *Botrytis cinerea* (gray mold) on strawberries, vegetables, ornamentals and grapevines,
 - *Corynespora cassiicola* on cucumbers,
 - *Colletotrichum* species on fruit and vegetables,
 - *Diplodcarpon rosae* on roses,
 - 45 • *Elsinoe fawcetti* and *Diaporthe citri* on citrus fruit,
 - *Sphaerotheca* species on cucurbits, strawberries and roses,
 - *Cercospora* species on peanuts, sugar beets and aubergines,

10

- *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on cucurbits,
 - *Leveillula taurica* on paprika, tomatoes and aubergines,
 - *Mycosphaerella* species on apples and japanese apricot,
 - *Phyllactinia kakiscola*, *Gloesporium kaki* on japanese apricot,
 - 5 • *Gymnosporangium yamadae*, *Leptothyrium pomi*, *Podosphaera leucotricha* and *Gloedea pomigena* on apples,
 - *Cladosporium carpophilum* on pears and japanese apricot,
 - *Phomopsis* species on pears,
 - *Phytophthora* species on citrus fruit, potatoes, onions, especially *Phytophthora infestans* on potatoes and tomatoes,
 - 10 • *Blumeria graminis* (powdery mildew) on cereals,
 - *Fusarium-* and *Verticillium* species on various plants,
 - *Glomerella cingulata* on tee,
 - *Drechslera-* and *Bipolaris* species on cereals and rice,
 - 15 • *Mycosphaerella* species on bananas and peanuts,
 - *Plasmopara viticola* on grapevines,
 - *Personospora* species on onions, spinach and chrysanthemum,
 - *Phaeoisariopsis vitis* and *Sphaceloma ampelina* on grapefruits,
 - *Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides* on wheat and barley,
 - 20 • *Pseudoperonospora* species on hop and cucumbers,
 - *Puccinia* species and *Typhula* species on cereals and turf,
 - *Pyricularia oryzae* on rice,
 - *Rhizoctonia* species on cotton, rice and turf,
 - *Stagonospora nodorum* and *Septoria tritici* on wheat,
 - 25 • *Uncinula necator* on grapevines,
 - *Ustilago* species on cereals and sugar cane, and
 - *Venturia* species (scab) on apples and pears.
-

Moreover, the compounds I are suitable for controlling harmful fungi such as *Paecilomyces variotii* in the protection of materials (e.g. wood, paper, paint dispersions, fibers and tissues) and in the protection of stored products.

The compounds I are applied by treating the fungi, or the plants, seeds, materials or the soil to be protected against fungal infection, with a fungicidally active amount of the active ingredients. Application can be effected both before and after infection of the materials, plants or seeds by the fungi.

40 In general, the fungicidal compositions comprise from 0.1 to 95, preferably 0.5 to 90, % by weight of active ingredient.

When used in crop protection, the rates of application are from 0.01 to 2.0 kg of active ingredient per ha, depending on the nature of the effect desired.

11

In the treatment of seed, amounts of active ingredient of from 0.001 to 0.1 g, preferably 0.01 to 0.05 g, are generally required per kilogram of seed.

5 When used in the protection of materials or stored products, the rate of application of active ingredient depends on the nature of the field of application and on the effect desired. Rates of application conventionally used in the protection of materials are, for example, from 0.001 g to 2 kg, preferably 0.005 g to 1 kg, of
10 active ingredient per cubic meter of material treated.

The compounds I can be converted into the customary formulations, e.g. solutions, emulsions, suspensions, dusts, powders, pastes and granules. The use form depends on the particular purpose; in
15 any case, it should guarantee a fine and uniform distribution of the compound according to the invention.

The formulations are prepared in a known manner, e.g. by extending the active ingredient with solvents and/or carriers, if desired using emulsifiers and dispersants, it also being possible to use other organic solvents as auxiliary solvents if water is used as the diluent. Auxiliaries which are suitable are essentially: solvents such as aromatics (e.g. xylene), chlorinated aromatics (e.g. chlorobenzenes); paraffins (e.g. mineral oil fractions), alcohols (e.g. methanol, butanol), ketones (e.g. cyclohexanone), amines (e.g. ethanolamine, dimethylformamide) and water; carriers such as ground natural minerals (e.g. kaolins, clays, talc, chalk) and ground synthetic minerals (e.g. highly-disperse silica, silicates); emulsifiers such as non-ionic and
30 anionic emulsifiers (e.g. polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, alkylsulfonates and arylsulfonates) and dispersants such as lignin-sulfite waste liquors and methylcellulose.

Suitable surfactants are alkali metal, alkaline earth metal and
35 ammonium salts of lignosulfonic acid, naphthalenesulfonic acid, phenolsulfonic acid, dibutynaphthalenesulfonic acid, alkylarylsulfonates, alkyl sulfates, alkylsulfonates, fatty alcohol sulfates and fatty acids and their alkali metal and alkaline earth metal salts, salts of sulfated fatty alcohol glycol ether, condensates of sulfonated naphthalene and naphthalene derivatives with formaldehyde, condensates of naphthalene or of naphthalenesulfonic acid with phenol or formaldehyde, polyoxyethylene octylphenyl ether, ethoxylated isoctylphenol, octylphenol, nonylphenol, alkylphenol polyglycol ethers, tributylphenyl polyglycol ethers,
45 alkylaryl polyether alcohols, isotridecyl alcohol, fatty alcohol/ethylene oxide condensates, ethoxylated castor oil, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, ethoxylated polyoxypropylene, lauryl alcohol

12

polyglycol ether acetal, sorbitol esters, lignin-sulfite waste liquors and methylcellulose.

Substances which are suitable for the preparation of directly sprayable solutions, emulsions, pastes or oil dispersions are mineral oil fractions of medium to high boiling point, such as kerosene or diesel oil, furthermore coal tar oils and oils of vegetable or animal origin, aliphatic, cyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons, e.g. benzene, toluene, xylene, paraffin, tetrahydronaphthalene, alkylated naphthalenes or their derivatives, methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, cyclohexanol, cyclohexanone, chlorobenzene, isophorone, strongly polar solvents, e.g. dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, N-methylpyrrolidone and water.

15

Powders, materials for scattering and dusts can be prepared by mixing or concomitantly grinding the active substances with a solid carrier.

20 Granules, e.g. coated granules, impregnated granules and homogeneous granules, can be prepared by binding the active ingredients to solid carriers. Examples of solid carriers are mineral earths, such as silicas, silica gels, silicates, talc, kaolin, atta clay, limestone, lime, chalk, bole, joess, clay, dolomite, diatomaceous earth, calcium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, magnesium oxide, ground synthetic materials, fertilizers, e.g. ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium nitrate, ureas, and products of vegetable origin, such as cereal meal, tree bark meal, wood meal and nutshell meal, cellulose powders and other solid carriers.

25

In general, the formulations comprise of from 0.01 to 95% by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 90% by weight, of the active ingredient. The active ingredients are employed in a purity of from 90% to 100%, preferably 95% to 100% (according to NMR spectrum).

30

The following are exemplary formulations:

- I. 5 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are mixed intimately with 95 parts by weight of finely divided kaolin. This gives a dust which comprises 5% by weight of the active ingredient.
- II. 30 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are mixed intimately with a mixture of 92 parts by weight of pulverulent silica gel and 8 parts by weight of paraffin oil which had been sprayed onto the surface of this silica gel. This gives a formulation of the active ingredient with good

13

adhesion properties (comprises 23% by weight of active ingredient).

- III. 10 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention
5 are dissolved in a mixture composed of 90 parts by weight of xylene, 6 parts by weight of the adduct of 8 to 10 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of oleic acid N-monoethanolamide, 2 parts by weight of calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate and 2 parts by weight of the adduct of 40 mol of ethylene oxide
10 and 1 mol of castor oil (comprises 9% by weight of active ingredient).
- IV. 20 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention
15 are dissolved in a mixture composed of 60 parts by weight of cyclohexanone, 30 parts by weight of isobutanol, 5 parts by weight of the adduct of 7 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of iso-octylphenol and 5 parts by weight of the adduct of 40 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of castor oil (comprises 16% by weight of active ingredient).
20
- V. 80 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention
25 are mixed thoroughly with 3 parts by weight of sodium diisobutylnaphthalene-alpha-sulfonate, 10 parts by weight of the sodium salt of a lignosulfonic acid from a sulfite waste liquor and 7 parts by weight of pulverulent silica gel, and the mixture is ground in a hammer mill (comprises 80% by weight of active ingredient).
-
- VI. 90 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention
30 are mixed with 10 parts by weight of N-methyl- α -pyrrolidone, which gives a solution which is suitable for use in the form of microdrops (comprises 90% by weight of active ingredient).
35 VII. 20 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are dissolved in a mixture composed of 40 parts by weight of cyclohexanone, 30 parts by weight of isobutanol, 20 parts by weight of the adduct of 7 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of iso-octylphenol and 10 parts by weight of the adduct of 40 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of castor oil. Pouring the
40 solution into 100,000 parts by weight of water and finely distributing it therein gives an aqueous dispersion which comprises 0.02% by weight of the active ingredient.
45 VIII. 20 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are mixed thoroughly with 3 parts by weight of sodium diisobutylnaphthalene- α -sulfonate, 17 parts by weight of the so-

14

dium salt of a lignosulfonic acid from a sulfite waste li-
quor and 60 parts by weight of pulverulent silica gel, and
the mixture is ground in a hammer mill. Finely distributing
the mixture in 20,000 parts by weight of water gives a spray
5 mixture which comprises 0.1% by weight of the active ingre-
dient.

The active ingredients can be used as such, in the form of their
formulations or the use forms prepared therefrom, e.g. in the
10 form of directly sprayable solutions, powders, suspensions or
dispersions, emulsions, oil dispersions, pastes, dusts, materials
for spreading, or granules, by means of spraying, atomizing, du-
sting, scattering or pouring. The use forms depend entirely on
the intended purposes; in any case, this is intended to guarantee
15 the finest possible distribution of the active ingredients accord-
ing to the invention.

Aqueous use forms can be prepared from emulsion concentrates, pa-
stes or wettable powders (sprayable powders, oil dispersions) by
20 adding water. To prepare emulsions, pastes or oil dispersions,
the substances as such or dissolved in an oil or solvent, can be
homogenized in water by means of wetter, tackifier, dispersant or
emulsifier. Alternatively, it is possible to prepare concentrates
composed of active substance, wetter, tackifier, dispersant or
25 emulsifier and, if appropriate, solvent or oil, and such concen-
trates are suitable for dilution with water.

The active ingredient concentrations in the ready-to-use products
can be varied within substantial ranges. In general, they are
30 from 0.0001 to 10%, preferably from 0.01 to 1%.

The active ingredients may also be used successfully in the ul-
tra-low-volume process (ULV), it being possible to apply formula-
tions comprising over 95% by weight of active ingredient, or even
35 the active ingredient without additives.

Various types of oils, herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides,
or bactericides may be added to the active ingredients, if appro-
priate also only immediately prior to use (tank mix). These
40 agents can be admixed with the agents according to the invention
in a weight ratio of 1:10 to 10:1.

In the use form as fungicides, the compositions according to the
invention can also be present together with other active ingre-
45 dients, e.g. with herbicides, insecticides, growth regulators,
fungicides or else with fertilizers. Mixing the compounds I or
the compositions comprising them in the use form as fungicides

15

with other fungicides frequently results in a broader fungicidal spectrum of action.

The following list of fungicides, together with which the compounds according to the invention can be used, is intended to illustrate the possible combinations, but not to impose any limitation:

- sulfur, dithiocarbamates and their derivatives, such as
10 iron(III) dimethyldithiocarbamate, zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate, zinc ethylenebisdithiocarbamate, manganese ethylenebis-dithiocarbamate, manganese zinc ethylenediaminebisdithiocarbamate, tetramethylthiuram disulfide, ammonia complex of zinc (N,N-ethylenebisdithiocarbamate), ammonia complex of zinc (N,N'-propylenebisdithiocarbamate), zinc (N,N'-propylenebis-dithiocarbamate), N,N'-polypropylenebis(thiocarbamoyl)disulfide;
- 15 nitro derivatives, such as dinitro(1-methylheptyl)phenyl crotonate, 2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenyl 3,3-dimethylacrylate,
- 20 2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenylisopropyl carbonate, diisopropyl 5-nitro-isophthalate;
- heterocyclic substances, such as 2-heptadecyl-2-imidazoline acetate, 2,4-dichloro-6-(o-chloroanilino)-s-triazine,
-- 0,0-diethyl phthalimidophosphonothioate; 5-amino-1-[bis(dime-
25 thylamino)phosphinyl]-3-phenyl-1,2,4- triazole, 2,3-dicyano-1,4-dithioanthraquinone, 2-thio-1,3-dithiolo[4,5-b]quinoxaline, methyl 1-(butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazolecarbamate,
- 2-methoxycarbonylaminobenzimidazole, 2-(2-furyl)benzimidazole,
30 2-(4-thiazolyl)benzimidazole, N-(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroe-thylthio)tetrahydropthalimide, N-trichloromethylthiotetrahydropthalimide; N-trichloromethylthiophthalimide,
5-Chloro-2-cyano-4-p-tolyl-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid
dimethylamide, N-dichlorofluoromethylthio-N',N'-di-
35 methyl-N-phenylsulfo-diamide, 5-ethoxy-3-trichlorome-thyl-1,2,3-thiadiazole, 2-thiocyanatomethylthiobenzothiazole,
1,4-dichloro-2,5-dimethoxybenzene, 4-(2-chlorophenylhydrazono)-3-methyl-5-isoxazolone, pyridine-2-thiol 1-oxide, 8-hydroxyquinoline or its copper salt, 2,3-dihydro-5-carboxanili-do-6-methyl-1,4-oxathiine, 2,3-dihydro-5-carboxanilido-6-me-thyl-1,4-oxathiine 4,4-dioxide, 2-methyl-5,6-dihydro-4H-pyran-3-carboxanilide, 2-methylfuran-3-carboxanilide, 2,5-dime-thylfuran-3-carboxanilide, 2-Chloro-N-(4'-chloro-biphenyl-2-yl)-nicotinamide, 2,4,5-trimethylfuran-3-carboxanilide, N-cyclohexyl-
40 N-methoxy-2,5-dimethylfuran-3-carboxamide, 2-methylbenzanili-de, 2-iodobenzanilide, N-formyl-N-morpholine-2,2,2-trichloroethyl acetal, piperazine-1,4-diylbis-1-(2,2,2-trichloro-
- 45

16

ethyl)formamide, 1-(3,4-dichloroanilino)-1-formylamino-2,2,2-trichloroethane; 2,6-dimethyl-N-tridecylmorpholine or its salts, 2,6-dimethyl-N-cyclododecylmorpholine or its salts, N-[3-(p-tert-butylphenyl)-2-methylpropyl]-cis-2,6-dimethyl-morpholine, N-[3-(p-tert-butylphenyl)-2-methylpropyl]-piperidine, 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-ethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl-ethyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole, 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-n-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl-ethyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole, N-(n-propyl)-N-(2,4,6-trichlorophenoxyethyl)-N'-imidazolyl-urea, 1-(4-chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-butanone, 1-(4-chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-butanol, (2RS,3RS)-1-[3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-oxiran-2-ylmethyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole, α -(2-chlorophenyl)- α -(4-chlorophenyl)-5-pyrimidinemethanol, 5-butyl-2-dimethylamino-4-hydroxy-6-methylpyrimidine, bis(p-chlorophenyl)-3-pyridinemethanol, 1,2-bis(3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-thioureido)benzene, 1,2-bis(3-methoxycarbonyl-2-thioureido)benzene,

strobilurines such as azoxystrobin, kresoxim methyl, methyl-E-methoxyimino-[α -(2-phenoxyphenyl)]-acetamide, methyl E-methoxyimino-[α -(2,5-dimethylphenoxy)-o-tolyl]acetamide, picoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin, trifloxystrobin, anilinopyrimidines such as N-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)aniline, N-[4-methyl-6-(1-propynyl)pyrimidin-2-yl]-aniline, N-[4-methyl-6-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl]aniline,

phenylpyrroles such as 4-(2,2-difluoro-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl)pyrrole-3-carbonitrile,

cinnamamides such as 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)acryloylmorpholine, 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)acryloylmorpholine, and a variety of fungicides such as dodecylguanidine acetate, 3-[3-(3,5-dimethyl-2-oxycyclohexyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]glutarimide, hexachlorobenzene, methyl N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(2-furoyl)-DL-alaninate, DL-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(2'-methoxyacetyl)-alanine methyl ester, N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-chloroacetyl-D,L-2-amino- butyrolactone, DL-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(phenylacetyl)alanine methyl ester, 5-methyl-5-vinyl-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-2,4-dioxo-1,3-oxazolidine, 3-[3,5-dichlorophenyl(5-methyl-5-methoxymethyl)-1,3-oxazolidine-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1-isopropylcarbamoylhydantoin, N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,2-dimethylcyclopropane-1,2-dicarboximide, 2-cyano-[N-(ethylaminocarbonyl)-2-methoximino]acetamide, 3,5-Dichloro-N-(3-chloro-1-ethyl-1-methyl-2-oxo-propyl)-4-methyl-benzamide, 1-(3-Bromo-6-methoxy-2-methyl-phenyl)-1-(2,3,4-trimethoxy-6-methyl-phenyl)-methanone, 1-[2-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)pentyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole, 2,4-difluoro-

17

α -(1H-1,2,4-triazolyl-1-methyl)benzhydryl alcohol, N-(3-chloro-2,6-dinitro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-5-trifluoromethyl-3-chloro-2-aminopyridine, 1-((bis(4-fluorophenyl)methylsilyl)methyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole.

5

Synthesis Examples

With due modification of the starting compounds, the protocol shown in the synthesis example below was used for obtaining further compounds I. The resulting compounds I, together with physical data, are listed in the Table I which follows.

Example 1 Preparation of 5,7-dihydroxy-6-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-[1,2,4]-triazolo[1,5-a]-pyrimidine

15

A mixture of 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole (14 g), diethyl (2,6-difluorophenyl)-malonate (0,17 mol, cf. EP-A 10 02 788) and tributylamine (50 ml) was heated at about 180°C for six hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to about 70°C. 200 ml of 10 % aqueous sodium hydroxide solution were added and the reaction mixture were stirred for 30 minutes. The phases were separated, the aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether. The aqueous phase is acidified. The precipitate was filtered off and dried to yield 40 g of the title compound.

25

Example 2 Preparation of 5,7-dichloro-6-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-[1,2,4]-triazolo[1,5-a]-pyrimidine

A mixture of 5,7-dihydroxy-6-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-[1,2,4]-triazolo-[1,5-a]pyrimidine (30 g, obtained from Ex. 1) and phosphorous oxychloride (50 ml) was refluxed for about eight hours. Phosphorous oxychloride was partly distilled off. The residue was poured into a mixture of dichloromethane and water. The organic layer was separated, dried and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to yield 28 g of the title compound of mp. 121°C..

Example 3 Preparation of 5-chloro-6-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-7-isopropylamino-[1,2,4]-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine [I-3]

40 A mixture of isopropylamine (1,5 mmol), triethylamine (1,5 mmol) and dichloromethane (10 ml) was added to a mixture of 5,7-dichloro-6-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-[1,2,4]-triazolo[1,5-a]-pyrimidine (1,5 mmol, obtained from Ex. 2) and dichloromethane (20 ml) under stirring. The reaction mixture was stirred for about 16 hours at 45 about 20 to 25°C and subsequently washed with dilute hydrochloric acid (5%). The organic layer was separated, dried and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and the resi-

18

due was chromatographed to yield 0,43 g of the title compound of mp. 169°C.

Example 4 Preparation of 5-cyano-6-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-7-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-[1,2,4]-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine [I-18]

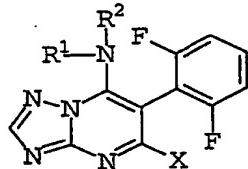
A mixture of 5-chloro-6-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-7-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-[1,2,4]-triazolo-[1,5-a]-pyrimidine (0,1 mol; I-4) and 10 tetraethylammonium cyanide (0,25 mol) in 750 ml Dimethylformamide (DMF) (750 ml) was stirred for 16 hours at about 20 to 25°C. To this mixture water was added and methyl tert.butyl ether (MTBE), the organic phase was separated, washed with water, dried and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated and the residue was chromatographed to yield 6,95 g of the title compound of mp. 212°C..

Example 5 Preparation of 5-methoxy-6-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-7-(diethylamino)-[1,2,4]-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine [I-19]

To a solution of 5-chloro-6-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-7-(diethylamino)-[1,2,4]-triazolo-[1,5-a]-pyrimidine (65 mmol; I-6) in 400 ml dry methanol was added a 30% solution of sodium methanolate (71,5 mmol) at about 20 to 25°C. This mixture was further 25 stirred for 16 hours. Methanol was evaporated and the residue was dissolved with dichloromethane. The organic phase was washed with water, dried and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated and the residue was chromatographed to yield 16,3 g of the title compound of mp. 153°C.

30

Table I



40

No.	R¹	R²	X	phys. data (m.p. [°C])
I-1	H	H	C1	250
I-2	CH ₂ C(CH ₃)=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH ₃	C1	96
I-3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	C1	169
I-4	- (CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		C1	196
I-5	cyclopentyl	H	C1	165
I-6	CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃	C1	159

No.	R ¹	R ²	X	phys. data (m.p. [°C])
5	I-6 CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	159
	I-7 CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	Cl	125
	I-8 CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃	Cl	168
	I-9 (±) CH(CH ₃) -CH ₂ CH ₃	H	Cl	184
10	I-10 (S) CH(CH ₃) -CH ₂ CH ₃	H	Cl	176
	I-11 (R) CH(CH ₃) -CH ₂ CH ₃	H	Cl	176
	I-12 (±) CH(CH ₃) -CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	157
	I-13 (S) CH(CH ₃) -CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	149
15	I-14 (R) CH(CH ₃) -CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	Cl	149
	I-15 (±) CH(CH ₃) -C(CH ₃) ₃	H	Cl	160
	I-16 (S) CH(CH ₃) -C(CH ₃) ₃	H	Cl	175
	I-17 (R) CH(CH ₃) -C(CH ₃) ₃	H	Cl	175
20	I-18 -(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃) (CH ₂) ₂ -		CN	212
	I-19 CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃	OCH ₃	153

20 Examples of the action against harmful fungi

The fungicidal action of the compounds of the formula I was demonstrated by the following experiments:

25 The active compounds, separately or together, were formulated as a 10% emulsion in a mixture of 70% by weight of cyclohexanone, 20% by weight of Nekanil® LN (Lutensol® AP6, wetting agent having emulsifying and dispersant action based on ethoxylated alkyl-phenols) and 10% by weight of Wettol® EM (nonionic emulsifier based on ethoxylated castor oil) and diluted with water to the desired concentration.

Biological activity trial - Fungicidal control of early blight on tomatoes (*Alternaria solani*)

35 Young seedlings of tomato plants of the variety "Große Fleischtomate St. Pierre" were grown in pots to the 2 to 4 leaf stage. These plants were sprayed to run-off with an aqueous suspension, containing the concentration of active ingredient mentioned in 40 the table below, prepared from a stock solution containing 10 % of the active ingredient, 85 % cyclohexanone and 5 % emulsifier. The next day, the treated plants were inoculated with an aqueous suspension of *Alternaria solani* containing $0,2 \times 10^6$ spores per ml. Then the trial plants were immediately transferred to a humidity chamber. After 6 days at 20 to 23°C and a relative humidity

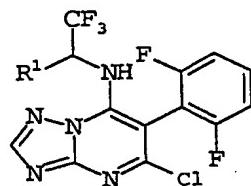
20

close to 100 %, the extent of fungal attack on the leaves was visually assessed as % diseased leaf area.

In this test, the plants which had been treated with 250 ppm of 5 compounds I-2 to I-9, I-11, I-12, I-14, I-15 and I-17 showed an infection of not more than 1%, whereas the untreated plants were infected to 90%.

Active compounds A and B known from WO-A 98/46608 were used as 10 comparison compounds:

15



No.	known from	R¹
A	WO-A 98/46608, No. 5	hydrogen
B	WO-A 98/46608, No. 7	methyl

Comparison trial - Control of gray mould (*Botrytis cinerea*) on fruit slices of green pepper

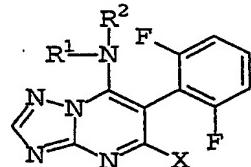
25 Fruit slices of green pepper were sprayed to run-off with an aqueous suspension, containing the concentration of active ingredient or their mixture mentioned in the table below, prepared from a stock solution containing 10 % of the active ingredient, 85 % cyclohexanone and 5 % emulsifier. After 2 hours the sprayed- 30 on layer had dried, the disks were inoculated with a spore suspension of *Botrytis cinerea* containing 1.7×10^6 spores per ml in 2 wt. % aqueous biomalt solution. The infected fruit slices were then incubated in chambers with high humidity for four days at 18-20°C. The fruit slice area under fungal attack was then assessed visually in percent.

In this test, the plants which had been treated with 500 ppm of compounds I-2, I-8 and I-14, resp., showed an infection of not more than 3%, whereas the the plants treated with 500 ppm of comparison compounds A and B, resp., were infected to 100 and 20%, and the untreated plants were infected to 100%.

Claims:

1. 6-(2,6-Difluoro-phenyl)-triazolopyrimidines of formula I

5



I

10

in which

R¹ and R² independently denote hydrogen or

15 C₁-C₁₀-alkyl, C₂-C₁₀-alkenyl, C₂-C₁₀-alkynyl, or C₄-C₁₀-al-
kadienyl,

C₃-C₁₀-cycloalkyl, phenyl, naphthyl, or

20 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, containing one to four
nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one
sulfur or oxygen atom, or

25 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl, containing one to four
nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one
sulfur or oxygen atom, or

where R¹ and R² radicals may be unsubstituted or may
carry one to three groups R^a,

30 R^a is cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloal-
kyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy,
C₁-C₆-alkylthio, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, di-C₁-C₆-alkyl-
amino, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyloxy, C₂-C₆-alkynyl,
C₃-C₆-alkynyloxy and C₁-C₄-alkylenedioxy; or

35 R¹ and R² together with the interjacent nitrogen atom repre-
sent a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring, containing one
to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and
one sulfur or oxygen atom, which may be substituted by
40 one to three R^a radicals;

X is halogen, cyano, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy or
C₃-C₈-alkenyloxy.

45

22

2. Compounds of formula I according to claim 1, in which

R¹ is straight chained or branched C₁-C₆-alkyl,
C₂-C₆-alkenyl, or C₃-C₉-cycloalkyl, and

5

R² is hydrogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl, or

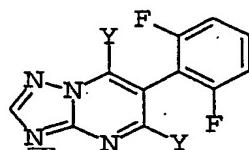
R¹ and R² together with the interjacent nitrogen atom represent a heterocyclic ring with 5 or 6 carbon atoms being
10 optionally substituted with one or two C₁-C₆-alkyl groups.

3. Compounds according to claims 1 or 2 in which R² is hydrogen.

15 4. Compounds according to claims 1 to 3 in which X is halogen.

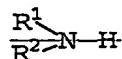
5. A process for the preparation of compounds of formula I as defined in claim 4 which comprises reacting 5,7-dihalogen-6-(2,6-difluoro-phenyl)-triazolopyrimidines of formula II

20



II

25 in which Y is halogen with an amine of formula III



III

30 in which R¹ and R² are defined as for formula I to produce compounds of formula I.

6. A composition suitable for controlling phytopathogenic fungi, comprising a solid or liquid carrier and a compound of the
35 formula I as claimed in claim 1.

7. A method for controlling phytopathogenic fungi, which comprises treating the fungi or the materials, plants, the soil or the seed to be protected against fungal attack with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in
40 claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In	International Application No
PCT/EP 02/07575	

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D487/04 A01N43/90 // (C07D487/04, 249:00, 239:00)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D A01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	EP 0 834 513 A (AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.) 8 April 1998 (1998-04-08) claims 1-13 ---	1-7
Y	US 5 994 360 A (W. PFRENGLE) 30 November 1999 (1999-11-30) column 2, line 3 -column 2, line 34; claims 1-14 ---	1-7
Y	US 5 965 561 A (K. J. PEES ET AL.) 12 October 1999 (1999-10-12) column 2, line 1 -column 2, line 25; claims 1-18 ---	1-7
Y	US 6 117 865 A (K.-J. PEES) 12 September 2000 (2000-09-12) claims 1-9 ---	1-7 -/-

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the International filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the Invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed Invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed Invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the International search

19 September 2002

Date of mailing of the International search report

26/09/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Herz, C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In	national Application No
PCT/EP 02/07575	

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 98 46607 A (AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.) 22 October 1998 (1998-10-22) cited in the application claims 1-11 ---	1-7
Y	EP 0 945 453 A (AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.) 29 September 1999 (1999-09-29) cited in the application claims 1-12 ---	1-7
Y	EP 0 550 113 A (SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ B.V.) 7 July 1993 (1993-07-07) cited in the application claims 1-10 ---	1-7
Y	US 5 593 996 A (K.-J. PEES, G. ALBERT) 14 January 1997 (1997-01-14) cited in the application claims 1-13 ---	1-7
Y	US 4 567 263 A (K. EICKEN ET AL.) 28 January 1986 (1986-01-28) cited in the application claims 1-8 -----	1-7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

In	International Application No
PCT/EP 02/07575	

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 834513	A 08-04-1998	US 5817663 A		06-10-1998
		AT 221069 T		15-08-2002
		DE 69714171 D1		29-08-2002
		EP 0834513 A2		08-04-1998
		JP 10152489 A		09-06-1998
		US 5965561 A		12-10-1999
US 5994360	A 30-11-1999	NONE		
US 5965561	A 12-10-1999	US 5817663 A		06-10-1998
		AT 221069 T		15-08-2002
		DE 69714171 D1		29-08-2002
		EP 0834513 A2		08-04-1998
		JP 10152489 A		09-06-1998
US 6117865	A 12-09-2000	NONE		
WO 9846607	A 22-10-1998	AT 202779 T		15-07-2001
		AU 6576898 A		11-11-1998
		DE 69801048 D1		09-08-2001
		DE 69801048 T2		14-03-2002
		DK 975634 T3		24-09-2001
		EP 0975634 A1		02-02-2000
		ES 2160408 T3		01-11-2001
		PT 975634 T		28-12-2001
		WO 9846607 A1		22-10-1998
		ZA 9803055 A		11-10-1999
EP 945453	A 29-09-1999	AU 3098599 A		18-10-1999
		AU 735730 B2		12-07-2001
		AU 6867198 A		11-11-1998
		BG 103805 A		30-06-2000
		BR 9808531 A		23-05-2000
		BR 9909009 A		28-11-2000
		CA 2324154 A1		30-09-1999
		CN 1302299 T		04-07-2001
		CZ 20003472 A3		16-01-2002
		EE 9900486 A		15-06-2000
		EP 0975635 A1		02-02-2000
		EP 0945453 A1		29-09-1999
		EP 1066291 A1		10-01-2001
		HU 0001993 A2		28-10-2000
		HU 0101751 A2		28-10-2001
		JP 11322750 A		24-11-1999
		JP 2001520650 T		30-10-2001
		NO 994973 A		13-10-1999
		NZ 500143 A		29-06-2001
		PL 343176 A1		30-07-2001
		SK 141499 A3		11-09-2001
		WO 9948893 A1		30-09-1999
		US 6284762 B1		04-09-2001
EP 550113	A 07-07-1993	EP 0550113 A2		07-07-1993
		EP 0782997 A2		09-07-1997
		GR 3033916 T3		30-11-2000
		AT 159256 T		15-11-1997
		AT 192154 T		15-05-2000
		AU 667204 B2		14-03-1996

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

In	International Application No
PCT/EP 02/07575	

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 550113	A	AU	3043592 A	01-07-1993
		BR	9205172 A	06-07-1993
		CA	2086404 A1	01-07-1993
		CN	1075144 A ,B	11-08-1993
		CN	1141119 A ,B	29-01-1997
		DE	69222746 D1	20-11-1997
		DE	69222746 T2	12-02-1998
		DE	69230977 D1	31-05-2000
		DE	69230977 T2	09-11-2000
		DK	550113 T3	09-02-1998
		DK	782997 T3	07-08-2000
		ES	2108727 T3	01-01-1998
		ES	2147411 T3	01-09-2000
		GR	3025920 T3	30-04-1998
		HK	1010105 A1	23-06-2000
		HU	217349 B	28-01-2000
		IL	104244 A	13-07-1997
		JP	5271234 A	19-10-1993
		NZ	245581 A	26-07-1995
		PL	297160 A1	06-09-1993
		PL	171579 B1	30-05-1997
		PT	782997 T	29-09-2000
		RU	2089552 C1	10-09-1997
		SG	47563 A1	17-04-1998
		US	5593996 A	14-01-1997
		ZA	9210043 A	28-07-1993
US 5593996	A	14-01-1997	AT	159256 T
			AT	192154 T
			AU	667204 B2
			AU	3043592 A
			BR	9205172 A
			CA	2086404 A1
			CN	1075144 A ,B
			CN	1141119 A ,B
			DE	69222746 D1
			DE	69222746 T2
			DE	69230977 D1
			DE	69230977 T2
			DK	550113 T3
			DK	782997 T3
			EP	0550113 A2
			EP	0782997 A2
			ES	2108727 T3
			ES	2147411 T3
			GR	3025920 T3
			GR	3033916 T3
			HK	1010105 A1
			HU	217349 B
			IL	104244 A
			JP	5271234 A
			NZ	245581 A
			PL	297160 A1
			PL	171579 B1
			PT	782997 T
			RU	2089552 C1
			SG	47563 A1
			ZA	9210043 A
				28-07-1993

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

In International Application No
PCT/EP 02/07575

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4567263	A 28-01-1986	DE	3130633 A1	17-02-1983
		AT	11539 T	15-02-1985
		AU	553663 B2	24-07-1986
		AU	8665982 A	10-02-1983
		CA	1180329 A1	01-01-1985
		CS	226748 B2	16-04-1984
		DD	202093 A5	31-08-1983
		DE	3262143 D1	14-03-1985
		DK	341682 A , B ,	02-02-1983
		EP	0071792 A2	16-02-1983
		GR	76193 A1	03-08-1984
		HU	188325 B	28-04-1986
		IE	53269 B1	28-09-1988
		JP	1634879 C	20-01-1992
		JP	2061955 B	21-12-1990
		JP	58043974 A	14-03-1983
		ZA	8205498 A	27-07-1983